X-rays from solar flare sources are an important diagnostic tool for particle acceleration and transport in the solar atmosphere. However, the observed flux at Earth is composed of direct emission and photons which are Compton backscattered from the photosphere. This contribution can account for up to 40 We present imaging observations of a compact flare on the solar disc. The source full-width-half maximum was determined at different energies using X-ray visibility forward fitting. The observed source size increases and decreases with energy with a maximum size at about 40 keV, contrary to observations made in limb events. The behavior is consistent with predictions from Monte Carlo simulations of X-ray photon transport in which X-ray visibilities were computed from simulated maps and fitted using visibility forward fit.